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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

ARBATOV VIEWS REAGAN'S FOREIGN POLICY, LINKAGE, DETENTE

Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 14, 12-19 Apr 81 p 7

[Text] When he was in the Netherlands for the appearance of his book "The Soviet Point of View, Moscow's View of East-West Relations," written in collaboration with Dutch journalist Willem Oilmans, Academician Georgi Arbatov, Director of the Institute of US and Canadian Studies, was interviewed by MOSCOW NEWS.

"The new Soviet peace initiatives put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress are important right now, when an unrestrained arms race can lead to a catastrophe," Arbatov said. "The Soviet programme for consolidating peace stems from genuine worry that the world is sliding into cold war, from concern about the future of peace, from a great sense of responsibility and political wisdom, and not from wanting to chalk up a few points in the propaganda struggle.

"We can look ahead to new types of weapons of mass destruction, some of which are impossible to control. An example is the cruise missile. The numerical increase and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons add to the danger of an 'unsanctioned' conflict erupting and lowering the nuclear threshold. Proliferation of nuclear weapons and the growth of the 'nuclear club,' to use the jargon current in the West, also constitute a great threat. Scientists estimate that by the end of the century about 100 countries will be able to develop nuclear weapons themselves. So a nuclear conflict erupting at any point of the globe can be fatal.

"Time is now the principal factor. And it is running out fast. The 35 relatively peaceful post-war years make this quite obvious. So attempts to dismiss the Soviet proposals with a wave of the hand or to make them part of a political game are absolutely untenable. I am not exaggerating when I say that the fate of the world depends on what kind of response the Western countries will give to these proposals."

Evaluating the foreign policy of the Reagan administration, Arbatov said:

"There is nothing really 'new' or unexpected about the administration's new foreign policy. The groundwork for it was laid before, and it did not presuppose a return to detente, arms limitation talks and efforts to encourage

cooperation. The hopes lay in aggravating Soviet-American tensions, in achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union, and in putting themselves in a position to be able to talk to the USSR from a position of strength. I believe the reason for this is that the American ruling elite finds it difficult to accept the fact that the United States is no longer the world's leader. The nostalgia for a 'strong America' is simply the desire of some political circles to regain their former military superiority at any price. A catalyst for the nostalgia is the jingoism resulting from US political failures in Vietnam, Iran and elsewhere.

"Some Western journalists asked me why the administration's 'tough' line and language did not trigger off an 'equivalent' reaction at the 26th CPSU Congress. My answer is always that somebody in this world has to be reasonable. The cold war hawks need the atmosphere of mutual suspicion and tensions, because it is the only atmosphere in which they can call for higher military spending--to the delight of arms manufacturers--and cut spending on social needs. It is the only kind of atmosphere in which pressure can be put on the USA's allies to make them fully share the responsibility in NATO. But building tension isn't enough. They need a situation where people consider the USSR to be their source. But we refused to be provoked, either by the candidates' election rhetoric or by the new administration's tough talking. This is why the new Soviet programme for consolidating peace caused so much confusion among those who never tire of talking about 'Soviet expansionism' and the 'Soviet threat.'"

Asked about the "linkage" principle insisted on by the US Administration and the prospects for Soviet-American relations, including a possible summit, Arbatov said:

"The idea of 'linkage' of the settlement of a difficult problem with the settlement of another equally difficult problem is at bottom faulty. Had we linked detente with other problems, we would have never achieved anything positive. The United States began bombing Hanoi and mining Haiphong harbour on the eve of the 1972 summit that ended in the signing of the SALT-I Treaty. We did not propose that these two questions be linked, as we assumed that the meeting of the leaders of the two countries would yield favourable results in itself. It was not a simple decision, but it was necessary and reasonable. The favourable political climate in the relations between our countries at the time greatly helped the achievement by joint effort of the speediest possible settlement of the 1973 Arab-Israeli armed conflict.

"The attempts of some American politicians to link a possible Leonid Brezhnev-Ronald Reagan summit to the so-called 'Afghan problem' are indications of the reluctance to normalize Soviet-American relations and the situation concerning Afghanistan."

Asked about the importance of the new Soviet initiatives for Western Europe, Arbatov said:

"Nowhere has detente been rooted so deep as in Europe. And nowhere else is the danger of a military clash between the systems as great as it is in Europe.

"I believe that Europeans are far more aware of the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, especially since some Western strategists predict a limited nuclear war for the continent. It is easier for us to talk to each other because we understand what war is. And I believe the Americans have a somewhat abstract idea of war, especially a war on their soil. Western Europe is a major political and economic force which can have a decisive influence on detente.

"We realize that there are no easy roads to peace. The new Soviet initiatives are not the end but the beginning of a long hard trek towards detente. They are an invitation for a constructive dialogue. I would like to again make the point that the future of peace hinges on what answer the West will give to the Soviet Union's new steps."

CSO: 1812

INTERNATIONAL

AZERI CHIEF OF USSR ASIA-AFRICA COMMITTEE ATTACKS U.S. IMPERIALISM

Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 23 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by Mirza Ibrahimov: "The support of peace"]

[Text] One of the greatest hopes in the history of humanity is peace. Brilliant architectural monuments reminding us of the past, examples of immortal poetry and painting, valuable scientific works, orchards yielding sweet-smelling fruits, flowery gardens, cities and towns were created under conditions of peace. Where peace exists man is healthier, nobler, gentler, friendlier and more humanistically educated. War means death, blood, destruction, hunger, dispersal and the abyss. Because of this from ancient times to the present people have striven for peace.

But this sacred wish has remained a fantasy in the past. Exploiters and aggressive nations constantly conducted bloody wars as part of their nature. Humanity has seen countless wars in the course of history. According to the calculation of scholars not one day has passed in the last thousand years without a war in the world.

As a result of the greed for private property stimulated by bourgeois society with luxury and abundance grouped at one pole, and, at the other, unending want and need, contradictions between social classes, states and peoples have sharpened, and the strength and amount of wars and conflicts and the irreconcilable contradictions in the society have increased tenfold.

The forms of bourgeois social relations contrary to man and its criminal nature in the period of imperialism took on a rawer, more cynical, more monstrous shape. In this period aggressive wars took on a global form and turned into mass carnage and catastrophe unknown before. The First and Second World Wars, the countless victims of these wars, the tragedies which took place, the thousands of destroyed cities, towns, broken families, the intolerable production of weapons of mass destruction are factors showing the anti-man quality of imperialism...

Along with this, the desire for peace in the hearts of people, their anger and disgust at outbreaks of war has been intensified step by step. Today we rejoice that one of the first of Lenin's decrees was a peace decree. We rejoice that the best people in the world consider the USSR an inalienable fortress of peace. In

fact, in the contemporary period the Soviet Union and the socialist countries are the most powerful supporters and defenders of peace. For this reason all progressive peoples of our planet, like the courageous Soviet people are meeting the 26th Congress of the CPSU with great interest, hope and a feeling of love. It goes without saying that the 26th Congress will define the foreign policy and fundamental principles, keeping in view the present state and near future of the world.

The Leninist peace policy of our party illuminates every corner of the globe. Progress loving peoples of the world will evaluate our party's policy of peace and rate it highly. Even today in the world press one runs across articles by bourgeois parties, statesmen and politicians who are compelled to describe the humanism of the peace policy of the Soviet country. They know well that today a war machine is a greedy insatiable dragon devouring the budget of states and the product of the people's labor. According to 1976 United Nations data every year more than 300 million dollars are spent on armaments.

If we consider that in the last 5 years U.S. imperialism has significantly strengthened the production of nuclear weapons which are a means of mass slaughter, rockets, tanks, attack planes and other weapons, we can then imagine the colossal increase of armaments budgets.

The American people, like all the peoples of the world, are thinking over the significance of modern nuclear war and firmly oppose the intrigues of the military-industrial complex in their country. According to the calculation of scholars, if the present mass destruction weapons continue to develop and a world nuclear war comes to pass, it would be irrelevant to talk about victory or defeat. Such a war could result in an ultimate catastrophe for humanity. In order to justify their unintelligent, bloody policies of intrigue, to invent different types of weapons and to distribute neutron bombs the imperialists put forth the subterfuge of a "Soviet menace".

Wherever a people anywhere in the world rise up for national freedom and progress, or engage in a revolution to escape from the political, economic and spiritual slavery and oppression of imperialism and to enter the circle of modern free and cultural peoples, the imperialists immediately accuse the Soviet Union of a "crime". However, it is the destructive policy of the imperialists and their greed for the natural resources of other countries which compel peoples to take up arms and fight for their national independence.

The monstrous nature of the imperialists does not permit them to comprehend a simple truth: the period of colonialism is over. Peoples repudiate every kind of tyranny and exploitation and all means of political, economic and cultural oppression. They want national liberation and independence. The imperious period of banditry and commands, attaching others against their will is over. The Soviet Union, the entire socialist bloc and the non-aligned nations all want this, they are working on this path. It is true that the imperialists, who are trying to mask their terroristic activities, especially the new government of the USA, call liberation movements terrorism in order to divert the attention of the peoples of the world from this important question. But this intrigue of

theirs is not a successful scheme. The peoples of the world know well the bloody crimes set up by the imperialists in Chile, Nicaragua, El Salvador, on the soil of Palestine and in other countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Freedom-loving peoples have a definite loathing for the policy of imperialism. Neither fear nor primitive penal brigades nor fire-spitting weapons can prevent this.

I have heard all of this from fighters who participated in the important international councils, meetings and conferences of the solidarity organizations of the countries of Africa and Asia. The words which they say about their love of freedom are voiced like the oath of guerrillas who came from the fire of struggle, from the front lines of partisan bands, in a word, from the "hot spots" of the world.

The peace policy of Lenin's party, which was accepted at the 24th Congress of the CPSU, the Peace program which was developed at the 25th Congress, the holding sacrosanct the freedom and independence of peoples and helping them has won the love and respect of all the peoples of the world. All of progressive mankind praises the struggle conducted by the leader of our party and state, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, in an untiring and partisan manner. At all international meetings devoted to the question of the liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and preserving and defending peace in the world, the congratulatory telegrams of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev are met with unending excitement. Great love and hopes are nourished for the Soviet Union, its Leninist Communist Party, and the entire socialist front in the name of the bright future, of mankind and the security of the world.

Mankind nourishes similar bright feelings and hopes for the 26th Congress of the CPSU. There is no doubt that the congress will even further increase the beliefs, hopes and joys of progress-loving, honorable men in the entire world.

9676

CSO: 1810

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. SUPPORT OF SOUTH AFRICA ATTACKED

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 24 Mar 81 pp 1-4

[Article by V. Korevnikov: "Washington and Pretoria Imperialist-Racist Alliance"]

[Text] Before last year's elections Republican top rankers had said more than once that, if they came to power, they would develop closer ties with racist South Africa. This process started a few months ago. President Reagan has recently issued a public statement which the leaders of the Washington administration did not dare make for a long time. He said that South Africa, where barbarous apartheid reigns, was a "friendly nation." "Can we leave a country, which was on our side in every war we waged, a country which is important strategically and which produces minerals we all need?" he asked. In this way, US newspapers said, the president signed a "certificate of commendation" for the apartheid regime.

Numerous facts show that Washington maintained ties, overt and covert, with this bastion of racism in the past as well. However, these ties were either negated, or camouflaged. In any case, they were not advertised, because the man-hating laws reigning in South Africa are highly offensive and unacceptable to the world community. The recent turn in Washington's policy is directly connected with the White House's course towards militarisation and confrontation and the strengthening of its relations with the reactionary regimes in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The South African racists were greatly inspired by a policy of the struggle against "terrorism" proclaimed by Reagan and his Secretary of State Haig who alleged that a number of militant units of the national liberation movements, specifically in South Africa and the Middle East, were "terrorist organisations." It is pertinent to recall that the Pretoria rulers have for decades been waging punitive military and police operations against fighters for freedom and independence, using the same slogans and alleging that the patriots of South Africa, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Angola, Mozambique and Zambia were "terrorists" or people who "sheltered" and "cooperated" with "terrorists."

There is every indication that the South African government has used Washington's statement of obvious support in its own interests. Many international observers say that the recent sanguinary raids on Angola and Mozambique,

mounting repression in South Africa, and the frustration of the Geneva conference convened to settle the Namibian problem were closely connected with the racists' hopes that they would meet with understanding and support on America's part.

The refusal of the US delegates at the UN General Assembly to vote for the resolutions condemning South Africa's occupation of Namibia has confirmed once again that the United States does not intend to leave the racists it backs.

In the present conditions when Washington openly advocates the arms race and the extension of the network of military bases on foreign territories, when it has announced a crusade against national liberation forces, the strengthening and broadening of its military, political and economic cooperation with South Africa is leading to a serious deterioration of the situation in the African south where the atmosphere is already tense.

The racialists are ignoring more and more openly and brazenly the UN demand for granting independence to Namibia. It was publicly declared in South Africa the other day that the UN plan, reaffirmed by resolution No. 435, was unacceptable and that the UN must withdraw its recognition of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) as the sole representative of the Namibian people.

In recent months, in connection with the growing US military presence in the Indian Ocean and the events in the area of the Persian Gulf, Pretoria has again been persistently calling for wider military cooperation with NATO. The naval base at Simonstown and other facilities are openly offered to be used for NATO's needs. And American generals, too, have repeatedly come up with similar projects. In the middle of March a group of South African military, including two generals, visited the USA. According to the American press, they held secret talks in Washington and New York. Some papers linked these negotiations with the problem of military cooperation.

The point is that although South Africa possesses its own munitions industry, a considerable amount of military hardware, especially sophisticated ones, involving the use of electronics and missiles, comes from abroad--the USA, West European countries and Israel. More and more information is becoming available of late on work conducted in South Africa on atomic weapons. As is reported in the foreign press, on two occasions--on September 22, 1979 and on December 16, 1980--American intelligence satellites spotted mysterious and powerful flares over the Southern Atlantic. Many experts are of the view that these were nuclear detonations of small yields. Thus, the London magazine AFRICA cites a lot of evidence confirming the possibility of such tests. The racist army is already equipped with US 155-mm guns capable of firing atomic shells. The magazine believes that the nuclear warhead was "shot by an American artillery system installed on board a ship." It is not impossible that this may have been a secret joint testing of Israeli-South African atomic weapons.

The situation with South Africa's missile potential is coming to light. The same magazine says that missile launching silos have been set up around Johannesburg. The missiles can be targeted at the capitals of independent African states.

The open alliance of Pretoria and Washington arouses quite justified indignation of the newly free African countries and the Organization of African Unity. The Congolese newspaper MVEI has assessed the course pursued by the White House this way: "Judging by Reagan's statements, he is not willing to develop relations between the USA and Africa. On the contrary, he is running the risk of aggravating still more the conflicts existing on the African continent. Under American patronage the implementation of the South African nuclear programme will be accelerated."

It is common knowledge that hundreds of British, West German, French and Japanese companies actively operate in South Africa. Jointly with racists, they cash in on the exploitation of the South African population and natural resources.

It goes without saying that the policy aimed at Washington's rapprochement with the racist regime actually helps consolidate the apartheid system. This way the fanatically cruel methods of oppressing millions of people are justified. Moreover, the United States actually is an accomplice in defending this bulwark of racism and colonialism in Africa.

Such a course openly challenges free Africa. It obviously runs counter to the aspirations of the African nations fighting for the complete eradication of the vestiges of racism and colonialism. "The Reagan Administration encourages Pretoria's terroristic regime to step up aggressive armed actions against the neighbouring independent states and reprisals against the African majority of the population of our country," a spokesman for the African National Congress, South Africa's main opposition organization, has pointed out. Such is the objective outcome of the alliance between the racists and the imperialists.

(PRAVDA, March 24. Abridged.)

CSO: 1812

SOVIET AID IN AFGHAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT HIGHLIGHTED

Moscow AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA in Russian No 1, Jan 81 signed to press 19 Dec 80
pp 6-9

[Article by L. Mironov: "Afghanistan: Consolidating the Gains of the Revolution"]

[Text] The most difficult problems, which Afghanistan has to solve at the present stage of the revolution, lie in the sphere of socio-economic transformations. Pains-taking work, which is designed for many years and is aimed at eliminating poverty and backwardness, which remained from the past, is beginning in the country. The urgency of the solution of these problems is emphasized in the documents of the Khalq Party of Afghanistan, party and economic executives told me about this in Kabul and during trips about the country.

The Revival of the Economy

"Already today we have begun the rebuilding of the economy on a strictly scientific, planned basis," member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Khalq Party and Minister of Planning Soltan Ali Keshtmand said during our talk. "The Ministry of Planning, which performs the role of the coordinator of economic transformations, was created precisely for this purpose. For no matter what sector of the economy you take, everywhere we inherited from the past neglect and backwardness. The implementation of the plan of economic development for 1359 (according to European chronology it corresponds to the period from March 1980 to March 1981) is now being completed in the country. The plan calls for an increase of industrial production by 11.6 percent, and its total value should be 25 billion afghani--9 billion afghani more than last year.

"Agriculture holds a central place in the Afghan economy. In all 85 percent of the population is employed in the agrarian sector, it provides about 70 percent of the gross national product. Unfortunately, owing to the formed sociohistorical conditions the level of development of agriculture is very low. For example, the yield of cereals does not exceed 12-13 quintals per hectare, sugar beets--170-180 quintals, the harvest of raw cotton does not exceed 18-20 quintals.

"We link the rebuilding of agriculture with the mechanization of the production of wheat, cotton, sugar beets and citrus fruits. The implementation of the agrarian reform became an important stimulus of the increase of agricultural production and the standard of living of the peasants. More than 665,000 hectares, which were

expropriated from large-scale feudal lords, have already been distributed among the peasants needing land. About 296,000 families have become owners of plots. Moreover, implements, draft and pedigreed animals, high quality seed and fertilizers are being allocated to peasants on easy terms. During the year the number of agricultural cooperatives will increase to 2,550. It is proposed to develop 2,000 hectares of virgin land and to improve the irrigation system on fields with a total area of 15,000 hectares.

"I would like to emphasize," S. A. Keshtmand said further, "that in the implementation of the socio-economic plans we are relying on the support of the countries of the socialist community, first of all the Soviet Union. About 150 industrial and agricultural projects have been and will be built in the country with the financial and technical assistance of the USSR. The largest of them are the nitrogen fertilizer plant in Mazar-i-Sharif, the automotive plant, the house building combine and the grain combine in Kabul. Just recently another large enterprise was put into operation--the (Jarkuduk) gas field near the city of Shirbarghan. In fact it is an entire complex of industrial structures for the treatment and transportation of natural gas.

"We are grateful to the Soviet Union for the fact," S. A. Keshtmand concluded, "that it has always come to the aid of our country during the difficult periods in its history. We know that the assistance of the Soviet people is the assistance of a true friend."

The Worker-Road

We, a group of Soviet journals, were offered a chance to make a trip from Kabul to the Soviet-Afghan border. This highway is now, perhaps, the most animated one on the territory of Afghanistan. Sturdy KRAZ's and MAZ's travel over it in an uninterrupted stream from the north, from the borders of the Soviet Union, with Soviet equipment, fuel and personal goods, the same trucks, carrying traditional goods of Afghan export, which are intended for our country, travel from the south to the north.

The road between Kabul and Mazar-i-Sharif is justly called the worker-road. It became well known in the country in connection with the fact that several population centers, in which the construction of the largest industrial projects in Afghanistan--electric power stations, dams, irrigation systems--was or is being carried out with the assistance of the USSR, are located along it.

The spring in northern Afghanistan is considered the best time of the year. At this time the long awaited balance comes in nature. During the day the sun does not beat down as in the summer, but gently warms, at night streams of mountain air bear a pleasant coolness. Last spring with its main joy--a good harvest of nearly all agricultural crops--was also like that.

On the trip we observed how the peasants after the harvest were beginning the preparation of the fields for the sowing of winter crops. There are vineyards everywhere in the (Kohdaman) Valley. The peasants carried the grapes of the new harvest in carts drawn by horses and in baskets thrown over the backs of donkeys to the bazaar and to state receiving centers.

As you move to the north, toward the mountain chains of the Hindu Kush, the landscape begins to change sharply. The road climbs higher and higher among the brown taluses. Steep culverts, viaducts and detours appear. Then the famous (Salang) tunnel, which is nearly 3 km long and was made in the rock mass of the mountains at an altitude of 3,500 m above sea level, begins.

I had travelled this route before and each time admired the labor of the Soviet and Afghan construction workers, which is embodied in this structure. At one time West German, Italian and Dutch firms undertook the construction of the tunnel, but after studying the site declined to participate in the construction. The possibility of driving a tunnel in the enormous massif, where even in summer snowstorms occur, while dense fog often envelops everything around, seemed unlikely to them.

They began to drive the "subway beyond the clouds," as the (Salang) tunnel is often called, in 1959 and completed it in five years. Since then the tunnel has operated in summer and winter. In a day more than 3,000 trucks and buses pass through it in both directions. Having shortened by more than 200 km the distance between the northern and southern provinces of the country, the tunnel saves time in transit, as well as the service life of vehicles and fuel. The expenditures on the construction have long been recovered.

The first class Kabul - Mazar-i-Sharif superhighway, which was laid by Soviet and Afghan construction workers, runs through the city of Pul-i-Khumri. Like many other Afghan cities, Pul-i-Khumri consists of a main thoroughfare intersected perpendicularly by numerous little streets. The entire main street is continuous rows of trade stalls.

This city has good prospects. They are connected with the construction of the (Kelehai) hydraulic development on the Kunduz River, a left tributary of the Amu Dar'ya, which flows nearby. This will be another Soviet-Afghan construction project, with the completion of which Pul-i-Khumri will begin to be transformed into a major industrial and cultural center. The hydraulic development includes a dam 85 m high, a hydroelectric power station with a capacity of 50,000 kW and a reservoir with a capacity of about 1 billion m³. The construction of the hydraulic development will provide the city with inexpensive electric power and water for farming lands. It is proposed to transform the area adjacent to the reservoir into a preserve where such animals and birds as the Bukhara deer, the boar, the hare and the pheasant will be settled.

"In general these are plans for the future," says B. B. Kalachev, the leader of a group of Soviet specialists. "But for the present jointly with Afghan technicians and workers we are starting the construction of a mill with a capacity of 60 tons of high quality flour a day in addition to the elevator which was built back in 1957."

Baghlan Province, which lies to the north of Pul-i-Khumri, is one of the largest agricultural regions in Afghanistan. Along both sides of the highway plantations of cotton and sugar beets and peach and apple orchards disappear in the interminable distance. When we drove by there, tractors were working in several fields. As they explained to us, they were given by the state to the first agricultural cooperatives in this area.

We arrived in Mazar-i-Sharif, the largest city in the northern part of the country, as it began to grow dark. The spacious square around the Ali mosque--the main sight of the city--was lit up the most. Incidentally, 1981 will be the 500 anniversary since the building of its entire vast complex.

Many soldiers, who are protecting state institutions, and simply armed people are on the streets of the city. In the editorial office of the provincial newspaper BIDAR its editor in chief Abdul Qadir, next to whose desk also stood a submachine gun, apparently having sensed our bewilderment, immediately said:

"Don't be surprised that many of us are armed. Until recently the enemy virtually did not appear openly in our area. Now, having received weapons from that side of the border," he pointed with his hand on the map hung in his office in the direction of China and Pakistan, "the internal counterrevolution is attempting to go over to an armed struggle against popular rule. Frightening the shopkeepers with reprisal, the bandits forces them to close all the markets for a week. But the plot failed. The enemy has almost no support among the people. The broad masses of working people are steadfastly watching over the gains of the revolution, the goals and tasks of which conform to their interests. And still vigilance is necessary. The class enemy has not laid down its arms."

The scale of Soviet-Afghan cooperation can be seen especially clearly in Mazar-i-Sharif. During our stay in the city I met with Soviet oil workers, geologists, locust control specialists and instructors of the mining and petroleum technical school, who are working here. We visited the nitrogen fertilizer plant--the chief enterprise of northern Afghanistan--which was built with the assistance of our country.

Secretary of the Provincial Committee of the Khalq Party (Sadiki), who was previously its director, as well as A. S. Fedorov, the leader of a group of Soviet specialists, which is working there, told us that the plant has already reached the rated capacity--105,000 tons of nitrogen fertilizers a year. Its products not only are used in Afghanistan, but are also exported. The thermal electric power station adjacent to the plant by 7 February 1980 had generated the first billion kW of electric power since being put into operation. In addition to the plant the cities of Balkh and Mazar-i-Sharif are being supplied with the electric power of the station.

The peasants who came from nearby villages and the local poor with the assistance of Soviet specialists have learned at the plant the occupations of mechanics, crane operators and operators and have acquired other specialties. The plant has thus become a forge of a regular labor force.

From Mazar-i-Sharif our route lay in the direction of (Khairatan)--the Afghan port on the Amu Dar'ya, which is called the river gate of the country. The blocks of the Soviet city of Termez spread along the other side of the river.

From early morning until late in the evening powerful caterpillar tractors carry on a special work effort at the port of (Khairatan). They unload the cargo arriving from Termez from the barges standing at the pier, and then load these barges with goods which are intended for the USSR or for transit through our territory to other countries.

However, there is still much unmechanized labor at the port. We observed how workers, bent under the weight of the load, carried from the shore to the barges "Akh-tuba" and "Desna" polyethylene bags with carbamide--a fertilizer which Afghanistan exports to a number of countries.

Along with port president (Rezai) and B. V. Sibgatulov, deputy director of the joint Afghan-Soviet forwarding company AFSOTR in (Khairatan), we visited the moored ship "Marina," which brought Soviet specialists from Termez.

The main structures of the port, the enormous containers, bales of cotton and bags of fertilizers are easily seen from the captain's bridge.

"(Khairatan)," the president explained, "is the main port of the country, the transshipment of nearly all the goods imported and exported by Afghanistan now takes place through it. However, today it is not yet coping with the increasing volume of traffic. Suffice it to say that whereas in 1978 the freight turnover of (Khairatan) was 205,000 tons, now it has nearly doubled.

"The bridge across the Amu Dar'ya," (Rezai) said, "will be our salvation. Its construction has already begun. The capacity of the bridge is designed for 800,000 tons of cargo a year. Initially it was planned to build it in five years. But, taking into account the needs of Afghanistan, the Soviet party agreed to shorten the construction period to three years. In mid-1982 the first caravans with cargo will cross the bridge. A railroad branch line, which will transform (Khairatan) into the first Afghan railroad junction, will also be laid across it. An urban-type settlement will rise near the port, electric power will be fed to its houses from the Soviet shore."

In the City on the Border

Jalalabad is the center of Nangarhar Province, which is located in the zone of the Afghan subtropics. In winter roses and orchids bloom here, the heat-loving nightingales never leave this region.

Even in the late autumn the sun rises very early over Jalalabad. Having barely shown from behind the massifs of the Sefed Koh mountain belt which rings the Jalalabad Basin, it immediately pierces everything around with its bright rays. During the second half of the day the northerly wind, the "shamal," raises in the city columns of fine dust, which mixes with the smoke of streetside kebab shops, with the aroma of eastern spices, all kinds of subtropical flowers and fruits. The heavy scent of spicy smells hangs over the city the entire day, weakening only during the few hours of the short southern night.

Before sunrise behind the high fences of the courtyards there appear the thin columns of smoke of the hearths on which the morning tea is prepared, the fire is lit in the bakeries scattered throughout the city. Before the heat sets in the workers of local enterprises and the artisans in their workshops try to perform a large part of the day's work.

located some 60 km from the border with Pakistan, Jalalabad is now frequently subject to the raids of bands of counterrevolutionaries, who usually make night

forays from outside the cordon. After a routine sortie they return to their militarized camps on Pakistani territory. As a rule, the bandits are crushingly repulsed by the popular armed forces, detachments of the resistance and the militia. With the creation of border troops, which are gradually sealing off the border and are establishing an armed screen along it, it is becoming more and more difficult for the counterrevolutionaries to penetrate Afghan territory. As a whole it can be said that order is being maintained in Jalalabad and its environs, the people are living a normal life.

Nearly all the shops, in which the shopkeepers sit on soft pillows waiting patiently for customers among the spread out goods which have been imported, it seems, from all over the world, are open along the central streets until late in the evening. On the sidewalks greengrocers peddle vegetables and fruits from stalls.

"In our province," Governor of Nangarhar Province (Nasir Shamulladar) told me, "there are places which are most accessible to nomads for crossing the border. But now people of a different sort are crossing it more often. Small bandit groups of five or six people are getting here along the numerous mountain trails. Having crossed the border at night, they hide in caves and ravines and behind mountain folds. In the morning the bandits try to dissolve among the local population to conduct subversive work. Such is the tactic of the undeclared war which imperialism with the aid of the counterrevolutionaries is waging against Afghanistan."

"During their operations the bandits distribute leaflets in which they call upon the Muslims to wage a 'ruthless war' against the 'faithless.'

"What slanderous fabrications the so-called defenders of Islam will not go to," (Nasir Shamulladar) continues his account. "In the leaflets it is said, for example, that in such and such a place the authorities have ostensibly destroyed the mosques and have shot the mullahs. In reality the popular government is displaying concern for believers. Here is one case. Recently the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan made the decision to send 8,000 Afghan Muslims from various provinces to Mecca to make the hadj. No government of the country in the past had set aside such a number of quotas. Moreover, the outlays for making the pilgrimage were reduced from 35,000 to 5,000 afghani. In other words, the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is assuming the bulk of the expenses. Do (Gulbeddin Khakmatijar), (Bahruddin Rabani) and others, the ideologists of the Afghan counterrevolution, who have found a comfortable hideout in Pakistan, know about this? They know about this for sure, as well as the fact that not one mosque in Afghanistan has been closed, all the "vakufnye"¹ lands remained in the hands of the clergy, that respect for all Islamic traditions and customs is being upheld in the country.

"Frenzied anger is being aroused among the enemies of the revolution," the governor noted, "by the fact that the situation in the country is being stabilized more and more. This process is natural, since the people see with their own eyes what the revolution is giving the Afghan worker, what prospects it is opening to him. In our province, for example, we have carried out the first stage of the agrarian reform, have given work to many who did not have it, are building inexpensive houses for those needing housing. Owing to the construction here with Soviet assistance of an irrigation complex, which consists of a reservoir, a hydroelectric power

1. Land relieved from taxation, the profits of which go to support the clergy, and can only be sold when that segment of clergy ceases to exist.

station and an irrigation canal 70 km long, we have been able to expand the plantations of citrus fruits. By blowing up the electric power transmission lines, the bandits would like to transform the Jalalabad Basin again into a sandy desert, as it was two decades ago. The enemies of the revolution, however, will not succeed in achieving their goal. The popular armed forces, the popular militia, young people, workers, peasants and the intelligentsia are watching over its gains, detachments of the resistance are being set up everywhere."

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is building a new life under difficult conditions. The undestroyed gangs of counterrevolutionaries are attempting to terrorize the population in the remote regions. All kinds of difficulties are being created in the border provinces of Afghanistan with the support of the imperialists, the Chinese hegemonists and the reactionary circles of a number of countries. However, the aspiration of the Afghan people for revolutionary renewal, with which they link their dreams and hopes, is irrepressible. Daily, hourly they are demonstrating the steadfast will to defend the gains of the revolution. In the struggle for the triumph of their just cause the Afghan people are relying on the friendship of their northern neighbor--the Soviet Union.

In the Declaration of the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which was signed during the visit of Comrade Babrak Karmal to our country, it is noted that both parties supported a political solution of the situation concerning Afghanistan, that the path to such a settlement lies through the effective halt of intervention from without. At the same time no plans, which affect the sovereignty of the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan or ignore its legal government, will be successful.

A high rating of Soviet-Afghan technical, economic and trade cooperation is given in the document. The Soviet Union and Afghanistan supported the further expansion and improvement of the forms of such cooperation with allowance made for the priority and long-range tasks on the restoration, upswing and further development of the national economy of Afghanistan.

The document confirmed the complete unity of the parties in the matter of defending the revolutionary gains in Afghanistan. It was greeted with satisfaction by the peoples of the two fraternal countries.

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INTERNATIONAL

CHINESE BACKING OF AFGHAN COUNTERREVOLUTION CONDEMNED

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 24 Mar 81 pp 1-3

[Article by V. Kassis: "'The Peking 'Cartographers' Unmasked'"]

[Text] The Peking leaders have for some time now been addicted to a very risky game of cartography, and all sorts of variations of the perilous addiction have cropped up in China. The world public has always been wary of the suspicious geographical "studies" conducted by the present-day Chinese rulers, and the press has even coined a term, "cartographic aggression," to denote this great-power mania.

During the past few years the Chinese leaders have on more than one occasion made territorial claims to the Soviet Union, threatened to take "sanctions" against other countries and even gone over from "cartographic aggression" to overt brigandage to take by force lands belonging to others. In 1962, for instance, about 36,000 square kilometers of Indian territory was occupied by the Chinese in Aksaichin. At present the Chinese "cartographer" invaders have joined in an undeclared war waged on Afghanistan by international reaction with the US at its head. In so doing, they float the same absurd claim that "Afghan lands are China's lost territories."

Geographically speaking, Afghanistan lies in the path of one of the main thrusts of Peking expansion, namely, to the south-west of China. It is by following this direction that China could reach the Indian Ocean by a shortcut, and it was in that area that Peking began instigating armed provocations as far back as the late fifties. And now it is giving aid to bandits who make sorties against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

News agencies, the press and radio are regularly reporting the defeats suffered by the gangster-like units raiding Afghanistan's eastern areas. The Peking-inspired subversive activities of the self-styled "Khan of the Kirghiz," Rakhmankul, who is a descendant of feudal lords, were an ultimate failure as well. The "Khan," who committed criminal offences against Soviet Government, was first hiding himself in China's Xinjiang Province and then went over to Afghanistan and began operating on the Pamir Plateau.

After the April Revolution Rakhmankul, naturally, joined the camp of its enemies and was soon taken by Peking under its wing. The Chinese strategists decided that Rakhmankul would be able to make trouble in the Pamir Minor area and

eventually help Peking materialize its long-time dream of annexing to itself Pamir Minor, which was also counted among China's "lost territories." The hegemonists hatched a plan: Rakhmankul's gang was dressed in the uniform of Chinese border guards, given weapons and money, and sent out to work havoc.

The atrocities of a 500-strong gang in the Afghan Pamir, however, were soon cut short by the Afghan army. Rakhmankul failed to win over to his side cattle-breeders of Pamir Minor and had to flee to Pakistan in the dead of night.

China is striving hard to speedily establish strategic jumping-off grounds, from which it intends to launch its provocations. Take, for instance, the Karakorum Highway, which the Chinese completed in 1978. The highway begins in the Xinjiang Province, passes along the Soviet border and then the border of Afghanistan, winds over the Khundjerab Pass into Kashmir and on to the city of Gilgit, and proceeds to Pakistan. From the outset the highway became a conduit for a flow of Chinese-made weapons intended for mercenary gangs.

It has just become known that another strategic highway has been completed: it has connected the city of Chinar to the Karakorum Highway. The Indian NATIONAL HERALD points out in this context that these roads are used to carry from China to Pakistan equipment for Chinese-aided military projects that are being built there, and also weapons for anti-Afghan units.

In this way China together with the US and its allies and also with the reactionary forces of a number of Islamic states continues flagrantly meddling in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and waging an "undeclared war" against its people.

(IZVESTIA, March 23. Abridged.)

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INTERNATIONAL

CONTINUING LENIN'S POLICY TOWARD MUSLIM COUNTRIES

Moscow **AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA** in Russian No 12, Dec 80 signed to press 21 Nov 80
pp 6-9

[Article by A. Kheyfets, doctor of historical sciences: "Lenin and the Muslim Countries"]

[Text] All of V.I. Lenin's political activities were inextricably linked to the struggle for the destruction of all forms of oppression--social, political, national and religious. It is difficult to overestimate the contribution made by the leader of the worldwide proletariat to the struggle of the Muslim peoples for their liberation and revival. He made a thorough study of the problems concerning the Muslims of the Russian Empire and other areas of the East. His summaries, for example, contain references to the works of N.P. Ostroumov, "The World of Islam" (Tashkent, 1912) and "The Koran and Progress" (Tashkent, 1903).¹ He made particular note of materials on the growing number of "highly educated people" among the Russian Muslims.² In his analysis of the course of the revolution during the years 1905-1907, V.I. Lenin pointed out the active participation of Russia's Muslims in the revolutionary events. "Among the oppressed peoples of Russia," he noted in his "Report on the Revolution of 1905," "a national liberation movement broke out.....The Muslims, for example, who accounted for tens of millions of the population of Russia, at that time organized with amazing speed (this was in general a time of colossal growth for various organizations) a Muslim alliance."³

Vladimir Il'ich followed with unflagging attention and great interest the development of events in the Muslim countries of the East. In his well-known article, "The Awakening of Asia," which was prompted by the national awakening of Indonesia, he noted that the carriers of the democratic movement in that country at that period were the "popular masses on Java, among whom a nationalist movement had been awakened under the banner of Islam."⁴

V.I. Lenin warmly welcomed the revolutions which occurred in the early 20th century in Muslim countries such as Turkey and Iran. He devoted to these events a number of articles which were published in the party press. V.I. Lenin organized a broad political campaign in support of the revolutions in the Islamic countries, especially in Iran, where the popular masses and broad strata of the community participated actively in the revolution. The Shiite clergy played a large role

in the Iranian revolution of that era. In an article published in 1908, "Events in the Balkans and Persia," V.I. Lenin showed that diplomatic negotiations by the European powers had ended in an agreement to stifle the revolutions in Persia and Turkey. "This is a conspiracy in the name of the direct suppression of the revolution in Asia or of the indirect blows of this revolution. This is a conspiracy in the name of continuing colonial pillage and territorial gains today in the Balkans, tomorrow in Persia, and the day after tomorrow perhaps in Asia Minor, Egypt, etc."⁵ V.I. Lenin called on the worldwide proletariat to thwart this conspiracy, which was aimed primarily against the Islamic peoples. He proposed a program of actions which were to be carried out by "our council and all of our other party organizations."⁶ Deputies of the Social Democratic faction of the Third State Duma spoke in defense of the Iranian revolution, and the Bolshevik press started a campaign of solidarity on its pages. "Committees to Assist the Iranian Revolution" were established. Volunteers from Russia participated in the struggle of armed units of Iranian revolutionaries.

After the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution the problems of the Muslim peoples of the Soviet nation and in other countries of the East occupied an important place in the state activities of V.I. Lenin, the leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, and head of its government. Great October freed the Muslim peoples of the former Russian Empire from all forms of social, national and religious oppression. V.I. Lenin devoted an exceptionally large amount of attention to the destinies of the Muslim peoples in the Land of the Soviets. The following example is illustrative.

After Samarkand was included in the Russian state the tsar's governor general, General Adjutant von Kaufman I, bought "for... 100 rubles in a local mosque a manuscript of the Koran which was chained to a marble reading stand" and presented it as a gift to the Petersburg Public Library. According to tradition, this copy of the Koran belonged to Calif Osman (644-656), who was killed for reading the manuscript.⁷ After the February Revolution Muslim soldiers of the Preobrazhenskiy Regiment attempted to seize the Osman Koran by force, but they were dispersed by order of the Provisional Government. A regional congress of Muslims which took place shortly after the victory of Great October in Petrograd, adopted the following document:

"To the People's Commissar for National Affairs:

At the present time a holy treasure, the property of all Muslim people of the world, the Osman Koran, is being held in the State Public Library.

Holy relics of the Muslims should be in the hands of the Muslims themselves; all the Muslims of Russia desire this.

In fulfillment of the desires of all Russian Muslims, the regional Muslim Congress of the Petrograd National District unanimously resolved:

...the property of all Muslims, the holy Osman Koran must be transferred immediately into the custody of Muslims...."

On 6 (19) December 1917 an order was issued on this document: it was signed by V.I. Lenin and the people's commissar for the affairs of nationalities, I.V. Stalin. It read "Hand it over immediately."⁸

In connection with this order, V.I. Lenin sent a letter on 9 December to A.V. Lunacharskiy. It said in part: "The Council of People's Commissars has ordered the immediate transfer of the Holy Osman Koran, which is located in the State Public Library, to the Regional Muslim Congress; in view of this I request that you issue the appropriate instructions."

This copy of the Koran subsequently went to Tashkent, where it became the national property of the Uzbek people.

V.I. Lenin invariably devoted a significant amount of attention to issues concerning the aspirations of the Muslims. On 17 (30) January 1918 he signed a "Decree Concerning the Establishment of a Commissariat on Muslim Affairs." Mulla-Nur Vakhitov, a Tatar public figure and revolutionary, was named head of the commissariat. On the same day V.I. Lenin personally sent instructions to the commissar of the Hotel Astoria concerning five rooms to be granted to M. Vakhitov for offices and a hall to be used as a club. One of M. Vakhitov's companions recalled: "Mulla-Nur frequently saw V.I. Lenin on various matters. He even spent time with him at home, and upon his return he told about Vladimir Il'ich's simple life, about how he drank tea with rye bread and rusks."

V.I. Lenin invariably called on party and government figures to devote continuous attention to the needs of Muslims. With regard to the entrance of the Red Army into Dagestan, he sent a telegram on 2 April 1920 to G.K. Ordzhonikidze concerning the need "to show maximum good will to the Muslims... Demonstrate in every possible way and in the most solemn possible manner sympathy for the Muslims, their autonomy, independence, etc."⁹ A directive letter, sent to Turkestan on 7 August 1921, contained the following: "... an attentive, careful, concessionary attitude toward Muslim poverty."

"We must combine and consolidate a line which is wise, careful and supports the interests of our 'worldwide policy throughout the East.'"¹⁰

V.I. Lenin and his colleagues treated the religious feelings of the Muslims with great understanding and delicacy. The following episode is characteristic. In late 1918 the agents of the imperialists unleashed anti-Soviet agitation among the Muslim population of the city of Astrakhan¹ and made slanderous use of the law concerning separation of church and state which had been adopted by the Soviet authorities. N.N. Narimanov, one of V.I. Lenin's colleagues, enjoyed great authority among the Muslims. While in Astrakhan¹ once, he went to the main Black Mosque and spoke to the most respected mullahs. He explained convincingly to his listeners that separation of church and state meant the freeing of faith from the influence of the state. "Faith must be free, faith is a private matter, it is a feeling which is sacred for each person."

On 31 March 1921 G.V. Chicherin sent a letter to the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik); in this letter he proposed distributing to the party organizations of republics and oblasts in which the Muslim population

resided a special circular on the need for a tactful attitude toward the Muslim way of life. "In his time," the letter said, "Comrade Narimanov gave very valuable instructions to the agitators in the East on this very issue. His speech ... on the separation of church and state is a model of a tactful approach...." After he had familiarized himself with this letter, V.I. Lenin underlined those lines which referred to the proposed publication of the circular and the description of Narimanov's speech and wrote:

"Comrade Chicherin, I completely agree with you. Compile or have compiled a draft of this kind of circular (could Narimanov's entire speech or at least the recommendation from it be included in it?).

"Submit it to the Central Committee.

"This is essential."¹¹

In their practical work the party organizations of rayons which were Muslim in population were invariably guided by Leninist principles and directives. In this regard, Sh. Rashidov, first secretary of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, notes that in the first years of socialist construction the norms of the Shariat continued to function along with with norms of Soviet law in certain republics including Uzbekistan: the courts of the Qadis and Bays operated along with Soviet courts, and Muslim schools operated along with Soviet educational institutions. The old institutions ceased to exist only when the people themselves stopped turning to the courts of the Qadis and Bays, preferring to use the Soviet people's courts to them. The same thing happened with the system of Shariat law.

V.I. Lenin considered the principles of self-determination and the freedom of peoples, which were realized in Soviet Russia, to constitute the foundation of Soviet policy in relation to foreign Muslim countries and peoples. In response to a question posed by the United Press Agency, "What are the tactics of the Russian Soviet republic in relation to Afghanistan, India and other Muslim countries outside Russia?" V.I. Lenin wrote the following in July 1919:

"The activities of our Soviet republic in Afghanistan, India and other Muslim countries outside Russia are the same as our activities among the numerous Muslim and other non-Russian ethnic groups within Russia."¹²

One of the first program documents of the Soviet government was an appeal signed by V.I. Lenin on 20 November (3 December) 1917 and entitled "To All Muslim Working People in Russian and the East." It said:

"The Muslims of Russia,... all those whose mosques and meeting houses were destroyed by the tsars and oppressors of Russia, whose beliefs and customs were flouted,

"From now on your beliefs and customs, your national and cultural institutions are declared free and inviolable. Arrange your national life freely and without obstacle. You have the right to do this."

When the Afghan people declared independence and defended it in the struggle against the English colonizers, V.I. Lenin and the Soviet government extended to them effective moral and material support. Under the leadership of and with the energetic participation of Vladimir Il'ich, firm foundations were laid for friendly Soviet-Afghan relations.

V.I. Lenin actively participated in the establishment of relations with Iran. The first Soviet diplomat, N.Z. Bravin, brought to Tehran in January 1918 a message from the Soviet government, signed by V.I. Lenin, which said that the government of Russia empowered Bravin to enter into negotiations with the Iranian government to conclude trade and other friendly agreements, which had as their purpose not only the establishment of relations but also the conduct of a joint struggle with the people of Iran against the English government, the most rapacious imperialist government on the earth.

Iranian public opinion welcomed the Leninist policy of Soviet Russia. Soon after the Soviet diplomat arrived in Tehran, a resolution on the need to conclude an agreement of friendship with Soviet Russia was adopted at a large rally which was held there.

The Leninist policy of friendship with the Muslim peoples found a warm response among the patriotic public of Turkey. On 12 April 1918 a meeting of students at Istanbul Hamid University unanimously favored the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to V.I. Lenin. German professors, who protested the students' decision and who defended the candidacy of Field Marshal Hindenburg, were hissed out of the hall. A portrait of V.I. Lenin was hung in the most prominent place in the university; it had an inscription saying "Long live the father of all the oppressed and the idol of the peaceful world, Comrade Lenin the new prophet!"

As is well known, a national government headed by Kemal Ataturk was established in Turkey in the spring of 1920. He turned to V.I. Lenin with a request for assistance to be given to the Turkish people. At the direction of Vladimir Il'ich, the Soviet government began to help the Turkish people with weapons, necessary materials and money. On 14 August 1920 V.I. Lenin received a Turkish delegation which had arrived in Moscow. During this meeting he explained to the Turks the policy of the Soviet state with regard to the peoples of the East. He emphasized that the granting of aid to oppressed peoples was one of the basic principles of Soviet foreign policy. The Turkish minister wrote to Ankara from Moscow: "Lenin impressed us as a very cordial man. He has good will towards us and towards the entire Muslim world."

The name and work of V.I. Lenin is linked with the conclusion in the spring of 1921 of friendship treaties based on equal rights between the Land of the Soviets and the Muslim states of Iran, Afghanistan and Turkey. A few days before the signing of the Soviet-Afghan treaty the plenum of the Central Committee examined and approved G.V. Chicherin's proposal concerning Afghanistan.

"It goes without saying," G.V. Chicherin wrote in his memoirs, "that Vladimir Il'ich showed enormous interest in every step of our Eastern policy. I recall his extensive meeting with the first Afghan special minister. I also recall how

attentively Vladimir Il'ich questioned me by telephone every evening during the Moscow Conference with Turkey; he would ask me what had been done during the day and showed a vital interest in the fate of the negotiations. He persistently followed a policy of entering into friendly relations with the Persian government."

The 1921 agreements with Iran, Afghanistan and Turkey became an important factor in the consolidation of the independence of these Muslim states. The very fact that they were concluded reflected the Leninist policy of support for the national-liberation struggle of the Muslim and other oppressed countries against imperialism. Further, the entire spirit of the agreements and the legal provisions of their articles provided convincing evidence that the support of the Land of the Soviets for the national-liberation aspirations of the Muslim peoples was combined with the most undeviating and scrupulous implementation of the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of these countries.

V.I. Lenin also participated actively in the implementation of the Soviet agreements with Afghanistan, Iran and Turkey. He personally instructed Soviet diplomats who were being sent to these countries. In speaking with S.I. Aralov, the Soviet plenipotentiary to Turkey, V.I. Lenin emphasized that "much patient, careful, attentive work" was needed; it was necessary "to show skilfully and to explain not by words but by deeds the difference between the old tsarist Russia and Soviet Russia. This is our task, and you, as ambassador, are obligated to carry out the Soviet policy of noninterference in their affairs, to be a champion of the sincere friendship of our peoples.... God save you from arrogance."

"The main point," Vladimir Il'ich continued, "is respect for the people. Explain our policy of disinterested friendship, noninterference in the internal life of the country in contrast to the aggressive, predatory policy of the imperialists. That is our task.

"Learn the language, mix with simple people and public figures, do not shut yourself off with fences and thick walls from the working people as did the ambassadors of the autocratic tsar."

Soviet diplomats carried out Lenin's instructions. The following document, which is held in the National Archive of India, is illustrative. British agents, who carefully followed every step of the first Soviet ambassador to Kabul, Ya.Z. Surits, reported: "Surits and his group visited (Madzhid-Dzhama) and other Muslim holy places and gave money to those present."

V.I. Lenin's concern for friendship with the Muslim peoples found a warm response in their hearts. An influential representative of the Afghan clergy arrived in Moscow with the first Afghan mission. He asked N.N. Narimanov, who met the mission, if he could meet V.I. Lenin. Further, the mullah said: "His advocacy, and his attitude toward the oppressed clearly distinguishes him from the rest of the contemporary politicians and leaders throughout the world. I see in him a prophet."

The people and progressive political figures of Turkey thought highly of the Leninist policy. In the sorrowful days following the death of V.I. Lenin

the following statement was made in the Turkish Majlis: "Five years ago, when we were completely surrounded by enemies and our position seemed hopeless, the government of Lenin, which has fought worldwide imperialism, understood the justice of our cause and extended moral and material assistance to us.

"In his attitude toward us this deeply respected man displayed sympathy in our darkest days....There were enemies at all our borders. And it was then that Lenin extended to us a helping hand. In the most difficult moments he always encouraged us with his letters and telegrams."

V.I. Lenin's contribution to the liberation struggle of the Arabs was great. At the time of the Great October Socialist Revolution not one single Arab country possessed state sovereignty. Soviet foreign policy exerted a profound influence on the liberation struggle of the Arabs. Publication by the Soviet government of secret agreements among the imperialist powers provided effective support for the struggle of Arab patriots. The Arab public learned from these agreements that England, which had concluded an agreement during the First World War with certain Arab religious and feudal leaders concerning the creation of an independent Arab state, was in fact deceiving the Arabs and had conspired with France to divide the Arab territories of the Ottoman Empire.

The Egyptian historian al-Shafi'i, characterizes in the following manner the position taken by the Soviet state during the national uprising of the Egyptian people in 1919:

"For the first time in the history of mankind there has appeared a great power which does not want to colonize anyone, occupy anyone, or exploit anyone, a state which has taken the side of all the liberation forces of the world. This new state offered arms to Sa'ad Zaghlul, but he became frightened and turned down the offer."

Iraqi patriots also turned to the Soviet government headed by Lenin. At an international scientific conference held in Baku in 1927, Naif Haidad, secretary general of the Progressive National Patriotic Front of Iraq, stated: "In 1923 the Soviet Union supported Iraqi demands concerning nonacceptance and rejection of imperialist agreements by our people. Even at the time the Soviet Union firmly opposed the attempts by the imperialist states to seize the natural resources of our country."

The Libyan Arabs, too, counted on the support of the USSR in the struggle for independence. In 1922 they sent their representative to Kemal Ataturk with a letter which said: "In the name of the most gracious Allah the African Arabs request arms. They wish to begin actions against the power of the West and imperialism, to free the oppressed African peoples from the chains of slavery and to grant the Africans a free life..." The letter contained a report of the Libyans' appeal to Soviet Russia. Soon afterwards the leader of the Libyan Arabs sent a friendly message to the Soviet government through the Soviet ambassador in Ankara, S.I. Aralov.

The Soviet government condemned the Sevres agreement as well as other agreements of the Versailles treaties, especially the system of mandates. A note from

L.B. Krasin, the RSFSR representative in London, to the English prime minister Curzon on 18 May 1923 contained the following statement: "At the present time Palestine and Syria have the so-called mandate status. The Russian government does not recognize this new form of international condition."

A report compiled in late 1920 by the "Committee for the Unification of the Arabs" provides evidence on the attitudes of the Syrian patriots towards V.I. Lenin and Soviet Russia. A special section of the document was devoted to the subject of "Arabs and the Soviet Government." It says: "The government of Lenin and his friends and the great revolution which they carried out to liberate the East from the yoke of tyrants is honored by the Arabs as a great force which is capable of giving them happiness and well-being."

"The happiness and peace of the entire world depends on an alliance of Arabs and Bolsheviks...." The report ended with the call: "Long live Lenin, his comrades and Soviet power! Long live the alliance of all Islam and the Bolsheviks!"

Cited above were materials and facts which characterized Lenin's attitude toward the problems of the Muslim peoples and the Islamic world. They provide convincing evidence that only with the victory of Great October did the Islamic peoples acquire a reliable and disinterested ally, which sincerely sympathized and helped with the struggle for their liberation and revival. This ally was the great Lenin and the Republic of the Soviets which was his creation.

All of the USSR's foreign policy activities with regard to the Muslim countries constitute a vivid expression of our country's faithfulness to the above-described Leninist principles. There is evidence of this, in particular, in the fruitful political, economic and cultural ties which the Soviet Union is successfully developing with a whole series of Muslim states, and in the support which it steadfastly gives to the struggle of the peoples in these countries for economic and social progress.

FOOTNOTES

1. See V.I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vol 28, p 514.
2. Ibid.
3. V.I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vol 30, p 323.
4. Ibid., Vol 23, p 145.
5. V.I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vol 17, p 229.
6. Ibid., p 230.
7. Orientalists have rejected this version, suggesting that this copy is one of the most ancient Iraqi copies of the Koran. It belongs to the late VII-early VIII century. The manuscript was obviously brought to Samarkand and included in the library of Timur after his seizure of Bagdad in 1393.

8. "Leninist sbornik" [Leninist Collection], Vol 35, p 10.
9. V.I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vol 51, p 175.
10. V.I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], p 53, p 105.
11. V.I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vol 52, p 120.
12. V.I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vol 39, p 114.

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CSO: 1807

INTERNATIONAL

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE IN TASHKENT REVIEWED

Moscow AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA in Russian No 12, Dec 80 signed to press 21 Nov 80
p 23

[Article by A. Alekseyev, AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA special correspondent: "Islamic Conference in Tashkent"]

[Text] An Islamic conference devoted to the beginning of a new century according to the Muslim chronology was held in the capital of Uzbekistan, the city of Tashkent. The participants included Muslim representatives from more than 30 countries of Asia, Africa and Europe, as well as delegations from other churches and from international and regional religious organizations.

In addition to theological subjects, the participants in the Tashkent meeting discussed a broad range of issues concerning peaceful coexistence of states and the strengthening of friendship among peoples.

In their presentations the Islamic leaders from many countries emphasized that under the difficult conditions of the present international situation the forces of imperialism and reaction are increasing tension, attempting to subvert the process of detente and to throw the world back to the time of the cold war. Now, as never before, the attacks by world imperialism, headed by the USA, have increased against people who are conducting a just struggle for their freedom and independence; this has been manifested with particular clarity in the Near and Middle East.

In his presentation Khalid Fadl Mansur, minister of justice and religious trusts of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, said that the U.S. administration poses as a "defender of Islam" in order to assert its economic, political and military domination in the Muslim countries, thus threatening the independence which they have acquired. This is particularly obvious in the U.S. position with regard to Iran, Afghanistan and the Palestine problem. The most urgent and important task of the present era is to give a worthy rebuff to the intrigues of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, and to defend peace and freedom throughout the world. The execution of this task, Fadl Manur emphasized, requires united effort by all people of good will regardless of their political views and religious convictions.

The Tashkent meeting devoted much attention to the issues of the joint struggle against the danger of a new war. The struggle for peace is the most massive movement of our epoch. As Mufti Ziyautdin ibn Ishan Babishan, chairman of the Religious Board of Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, emphasized in his report, this movement brings together hundreds of millions of honest peace-loving people of various political views and convictions, religious beliefs, people who speak various languages and live on different continents. They are concerned with the fate of our planet; they all want to live on the earth without wars, in an atmosphere of peace and security.

The summary documents of the Islamic conference in Tashkent contain a clear expression of the thought that all people of good will, including those of Muslim faith, cannot fail to be disturbed by the unprecedented growth of the American military presence in the areas of the Persian gulf, the Indian Ocean, the Middle East, and the increase in U.S. military-political and economic expansion in Southeast Asia, in the Far East, in Africa and in other parts of the world.

There is also evidence of imperialism's evil intentions in the unceremonious interference by the USA in the internal affairs of other countries and peoples, in particular the attempt to export counterrevolution to Afghanistan. Moulavi (Mukaamed Kasem), the Afghan representative to the Tashkent conference, emphasized that the bourgeois mass information media, and primarily the media of the United States, have unleashed an hysterical anti-Soviet campaign around the events in Afghanistan. The imperialist circles, said the Afghan religious figure, would like to impose on our country their customs, to return it to former times, to strangle the revolution and create a pro-imperialist beachhead for military aggression against peace-loving countries and peoples. We sincerely thank the Soviet Union for its friendly and timely international assistance, which helped to foil these dark plans.

At the Tashkent meeting sharp criticism was leveled against the policy of Washington, which is allied with the Israeli aggressors and Egyptian capitulators in attempting to present the deal made at Camp David as a peace treaty and the plan for false autonomy as the resolution of the entire Palestine problem.

The conference participants pointed to the illegal nature of Israel's actions with regard to the Arab lands, especially Jerusalem; these actions, they claimed, violate international law. Representatives from Syria, the Yemen Arab Republic, Ethiopia, Senegal, Algeria, Sudan and other countries noted that the continued Israeli occupation of Jerusalem leads to a complication of the process for achieving a Middle East settlement. But in Israel they refuse to heed the voice of reason. This can be seen in the new adventure by the ruling circles of Israel: the Knesset has adopted the so-called Fundamental Law, which declares the sacred place of Muslims of the whole world to be the "eternal, only and indivisible capital of Israel." This naked provocation is a gross challenge to the entire Muslim world. "Return to Jerusalem its legitimate status," it says in the statement of participants in the Conference on Jerusalem: "This is a demand of the entire international community and of the peoples of all Muslim countries."

The Tashkent meeting provided a good opportunity for foreign guests to become acquainted with the life of Soviet Muslims. As (Khadzh Ibrakhim Abdessalyam), deputy of the supreme mufti and vice-president of the Higher Islamic Council of Ethiopia, stated, imperialist propaganda tries in every way possible to denigrate the achievements of the Soviet Union in various areas, to slander and blacken the policy of the Soviet state. Recently there have been increased attempts to disinform the world community with regard to the actual position of Islam and Muslims in the USSR. Our hospitable hosts, according to (Ibrakhim Abdessalyam), have presented us with a brilliant opportunity to become acquainted with the life of Soviet citizens. In the Soviet Union there are good relations between the state and Muslim organizations as there are between the state and other religions. The Soviet state consistently and steadfastly applies the principle of freedom of conscience. The freedom to perform religious rites is guaranteed by the USSR Constitution. Believers enjoy rights equal to those of other citizens in the country in their economic, political, social and cultural life.

The Islamic conference in Tashkent was an important event in the life of Muslims in the Soviet Union and many countries of Asia and Africa. Meetings of this kind contribute to better mutual understanding and to the unification of the efforts of all people of good will in the noble struggle for peace throughout the world.

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INTERNATIONAL

EMIGRE CRIMEAN TATAR ACTIVIST DENOUNCED AS TRAITOR, RADIO PIRATE

Tashkent LENIN BAYRAGHI in Crimean Tatar 10 Feb 81 p 4

["Open letter by Soviet citizen Rollan Kadyev to former Soviet citizen Aishe Seytmuradova"]

[Text] I did not come to write this letter and have it printed all at once. But events have so developed that my conscience as a Soviet citizen did not permit me to remain silent.

Aishe, since you left the Soviet Union--your family, close friends, your Fatherland --and decided to go to the West in search of "happiness", more than two years have gone by. After you found a "relative" somehow in Israel, you rushed to the "free world" which seemed to you from a distance to be a world of "true democracy" and "equal rights". Now you are in the West, living in the USA. At first there was no information from you at all. Then, at the beginning of 1979 western radio broadcasts mentioned a Crimean Tatar named Aishe Seytmuradova. First among these, as usual, were the state radio stations "Voice of America", "Deutsche Welle", and the BBC which, in their broadcasts must conceal their deep hostility to our country and to socialism. The reason for this is that imperialistic governments of these states must refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of other states and from violating the Final Act signed in Helsinki in 1975. However, the fact that you have recently and rapidly united with Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists has caused me to have some doubts. Aishe, I juxtapose the correctness of the declaration you made in the presence of Western journalists to your honor and conscience, but it remains incomprehensible to me. In a word, your statements then and now, your statements of your views and beliefs which represent a falling away from your earlier principles, have been quite inflated.

Furthermore, according to my understanding, you have been entered as a "foreign member of the Ukrainian Helsinki group" you have been stripped of Soviet citizenship for hostile activity to the state, and you have devoted yourself to their "work" with your heart and soul together with people who are known to me. As for this, it is work bringing forth a loss of prestige for our country.

I have understood your class orientation, who you are, who your friends are, what you think and that you are beginning to forget what you have tried to achieve from the beginning. It is a pity that the question of how to attain your goal

is one to which you are indifferent. For this reason it is natural that you view as friends all kinds of anti-Soviets without discrimination--Ukrainian nationalists, White Russian emigres, former prisoners, Vlasovites and other filthy left-overs. The fact that you have allied your fate with traitors who escaped to the USA and now speak in the role of "defenders" of the Crimean Tatars demonstrates your lack of principle. As for your father, he died in the struggle against the German fascist invaders. And you, you are not repelled by helping those elements who betrayed the Fatherland and the people, who shot Soviet people and later fled to the West with those interventionists who were not killed. Aishe, by doing thusly, you betray, first of all, your father's memory. After this, in January 1979, your words broadcast on "Deutsche Welle" were worth one kopeck. Certainly we do not have the eyes to see people who helped the fascists. But you are unashamed of them. We have been cursed by you, Aishe.

You are not even ashamed at having an article which you signed in the most anti-Soviet newspapers like NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO. Its pages are open regularly to those people who have no eyes for the country of the Soviets.

September 1979. At that time you, Aishe, hastened to say "I do not speak in my own name, I speak in the name of the Crimean Tatar people."

This you should not have said! After these words, and after Western radio stations broadcast these lies and slanders, I understood who had prepared you in the West and who was leading your movement in the USA. Remember when the American Pressel came to Samarkand in 1976. Later he emerged as an employee of the USA Central Intelligence Agency, and a few months later, was expelled from the USSR. Your meeting with him, your leaving the Soviet Union and all your "senseless" work abroad is a link in a chain. Now you attempt to represent yourself as "the single representative of the Crimean Tatars in the West". Personally, I do not understand it--on what basis do you do this? It is not that I cannot understand you now or people who hold to your beliefs. There is a more terrible fact. From the time you left the USSR your own people began not to understand you since you had not lived together with your people in later years, you did nothing together with them, you did not share in their joy and sorrow. You have profaned them, you lived on their money, you used their handouts and generosity. For this reason your moral collapse is a natural thing. Beginning from the end of 1979, I heard your voice even more often on "Radio Liberty". There is no need to mention that the name "Liberty" conceals one of the affiliates of the Central Intelligence Agency. Official representatives of the government do not even hide this now. According to my understanding, in one of Radio Liberty's Russian language broadcasts in November 1979 you mentioned my name and connected it with the fate of my entire people. What you say in the dubious mass speeches you make in the West is a matter for your own conscience; you can talk about your own self and personal questions. Aishe, you can talk about these things when and where you want. But these radio broadcasts, which are prepared and passed on by traitors and jailbirds together with the Crimean Tatar Aishe Seifmuradova are not a matter of indifference to me and to my people. We have hundreds of Soviet people who have been killed in their memory. Certainly they have not prepared this broadcast with your help out of love for the Soviets. On the contrary, this broadcast was a logical continuation of their treasonous

activity, they used it for their anti-Soviet goals. Bear this in mind, Aishe: the man who did the badly intended interview about me and who calls himself Vladimir Yurasov escaped from prison before the war in Belorussia where he had been sentenced for a criminal offense and, strengthening the Hitlerites, joined the ranks of the hard-core criminals and, as Vladimir Zhabinsky, killed many Soviet citizens. This type, who escaped to the West with the fascists at the end of the war, found a place to conceal himself at the Americans' "Radio Liberty." He has completely forgotten the word "Fatherland". During the war supporters of the fascist Reich became the "fatherland" for him, and fascists became his family. Now his "fatherland" is the USA where he lives for the sake of the dollar. Over the last ten years countless articles have been written in our press about Yurasov being called Zhabinsky. If that thing you call a conscience has any value, how do you perceive this? Think about this. If you intend to go toward the objective of being mentioned along with Yurasov-Zhabinsky and others of the same ilk, how will you answer to our people? Have you thought about this?

When the hullabaloo broke out to use all means in order to boycott the Soviets over the events in Afghanistan in 1980, whose watermill did you piss in? At the "American Commission for Security and Cooperation" in Europe, in your speeches, in whose orchestra did you play? What did you achieve by participating with traitors to the Fatherland in noisy demonstrations at the UN? By joining the campaign to boycott the Olympic Games in Moscow, what did you expect to gain?

I remember well, before you left the USSR, you had completely different aims; as for the present, you have shunned these aims in your "activity." According to my understanding, this situation came about under the influence of your "new friends". Have you forgotten the claims that your former true friends would not use you for the sake of the people abroad? Who gave you the right to repeatedly mention my name in your speeches? I gave neither you nor anyone else such a right. Can you answer these questions--not to me, but to yourself? I am sure that honorable men will see us in our activity ever more clearly. And you will be even more joined to the most reactionary, most depraved people in the West.

As I understand it, recently you have spent some time on the "trans-Atlantic" route such as New York - Munich - Madrid - London with the Council for Security and Cooperation in Europe. An unemployed person does not have money for such expenses, and certain individuals or social foundations do not pay them. I am sure that your signature has been entered in the payroll of special service agencies.

Your new role as a "believing Muslim woman" also awakens some doubts. From what I remember, you were openly an atheist and rejected shariat laws. Not even your religious compatriots can listen to what you are screaming about now, whether it be that the "intention" of the USSR is to seize the Muslim countries", and "everyone speaking against this is sent to Siberia" without scoffing. Because you took on yourself the title "sole representative of the Crimean Tatar people", after all these things, I am ashamed for you and for my people. You will never wipe off this stain in the minds of people.

Aishe, if you wish to view yourself as a "believing Muslim woman", why have you forgotten the advice of the Prophet Ali, "the ink of the scholar is as valuable as the blood of a traitor"? You were not a scholar in the Fatherland, and since you are not in exile, you have probably taken a "scientific title" for your "service".

Remember this and never forget it: In the West the uproar surrounding your name will quickly subside and you remaining so distant from your Fatherland and your people will not give you a moment's peace. Despite everything I hope that in any case you will find a way to evaluate your movement in a critical manner and that you do not feed the anti-communist quagmire with all your blood.

By publishing this letter I nourish the hope that I can help some people evaluate the political values of those in the West who tried to give Aishe Seytmuradova the role of "sole and full representative" of the people so unprofitably.

Coming to the varied foreign propaganda centers, I would say to them that it is useless to play upon the naivete of my people. I mean to say that they know who are their friends and who are their enemies.

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CSO: 1810

INTERNATIONAL

REVISED EDITION OF HISTORY OF USSR'S FOREIGN POLICY

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 19 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] The publication of the fourth revised and supplemented edition of the "History of the Foreign Policy of the USSR 1917-1980" in two volumes edited by Andrei Gromyko and Boris Ponomarev is timed to coincide with the opening of the 26th CPSU Congress. (Nauka Publishers)

This definitive work deals extensively with the various stages of the pursuance of the Soviet state's foreign policy from the adoption in November 1917 of the first foreign policy act of the Soviet state--the Decree on Peace, and to our days. The authors consistently trace the course of the Soviet state's foreign policy that is pursued under the guidance of the CPSU and is aimed at ensuring favourable international conditions for building communism in the USSR, at defending the state interests of the Soviet Union, strengthening the positions of world socialism, supporting the struggle of the peoples for national liberation and social progress, at preventing aggressive wars, at the attainment of general and complete disarmament and the consistent implementation of the principle of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

A place of importance in the second volume is given to coverage of the Soviet Union's efforts to ensure the implementation of the provisions of the Peace Programme that was adopted by the 24th CPSU Congress and the Programme of Further Struggle for Peace and International Cooperation, and for the Freedom and Independence of the Peoples adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress. The final section of the volume deals with Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's visit to India in December 1980.

(PRAVDA, February 19. In full.)

CSO: 1812

INTERNATIONAL

TIMOFEYEV ON WORKING CLASS MOVEMENT IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 17 Mar 81 pp 1-5

[Article by T. Timofeyev, corresponding member, USSR Academy of Sciences, director, Institute of the International Working Class Movement, USSR Academy of Sciences]

[Text] The course of world events has clearly demonstrated the validity of the idea expressed at CPSU Congresses that the capitalist system has entered a phase of further sharp accentuation of its socio-economic, political and ideological antagonisms. "It is more than obvious that state regulation of the capitalist economy is ineffective. The measures that bourgeois governments take against inflation foster stagnation of production and growth of unemployment; what they do to contain the critical drop in production lends still greater momentum to inflation," L. I. Brezhnev pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Mounting Strike Movement

The exacerbation of social antagonisms in bourgeois society takes on a variety of forms. The capitalist applications of scientific and technological advances mean greater exploitation for the working people and more unemployment. The number of jobless in industrialised capitalist countries has doubled during the last decade. The cost of living has continued to soar. Prices have risen by 2.3 times, on average, in the same group of nations since 1970.

To judge even by official, doctored statistics, released by bourgeois governments, the number of people involved in strikes in the developed capitalist countries alone was no less than 257 million from 1970 to 1980. The bulk of the strikers has been in seven leading imperialist countries--Britain, the United States, Canada, Italy, France, Japan, and West Germany. Whereas the number of strikers, according to official statistics alone, was 80.1 million in these countries in the early half of the last decade (1970-1974), in the latter half it was as high as 83.8 million.

Aggregate estimates, made by the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of the International Working-Class Movement (taking into account both official statistics as well as fuller statistics supplied by labour organisations, comprising information about the number of people involved in political strikes and other forms of mass industrial action), provide the following picture:

Dynamics of Industrial Action in Capitalist Countries

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of strikers (60s)</u>		<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of strikers (70s)</u>	
	<u>Total</u> <u>(mln)</u>	<u>Industrialised</u> <u>nations</u>		<u>Total</u> <u>(mln)</u>	<u>Developed</u> <u>countries</u>
1960	54	44	1970	65	45
1961	51	42	1971	70	48
1962	55	41	1972	60	43
1963	57	42	1973	60	45
1964	56	35	1974	65	48
1965	36	19	1975	62	50
1966	44	27	1976	66	53
1967	46	30	1977	67	52
1968	57	43	1978	67	54
1969	60	44	1979	84	73

One can see from these figures that while in the previous decade (1960-1969), the total number of people involved in economic and political strikes and other forms of mass action in industrialised developed capitalist countries was 367 million, in the last decade their number topped 500 million. In other words, the scale of the class struggle increased still further in the 1970s.

Practical experience demonstrates the correctness of the profound Marxist-Leninist analysis in CPSU documents of the underlying fundamental principles of social development and of the processes behind the mounting intensity of contradictions within the capitalist system and of the class struggles of the proletariat, as well as the increasing interlocking of the working people's economic and political action. The mounting exploitation of the working people inevitably brings with it a growing intensity of the class struggle and of social battles in general within the framework of capitalist society. What is particularly important, besides, is that the range of socio-economic and political demands of the working class has appreciably widened in the course of the class battles in the capitalist countries, its role as well as significance as the major and strongest opponent of monopoly rule and also as the centre of attraction of all anti-monopoly forces and the vanguard in the battle for the interests of the working people and true national interests have been growing all the time.

Growth of Industrial Action

(Index and Sum Total for 1946-1960 Taken for 100)

1946-1960	100
1961-1970	353
1971-1979	420

The social contradictions of the exploitative form of society have grown still more appreciably accentuated in the context of the continued exacerbation of the general crisis of capitalism, with the world capitalist system having to face the third economic recession in the past ten years.

Attempts of the ruling establishment "to dampen the intensity of the class struggle by some sort of social reform," as L. I. Brezhnev pointed out in the Report to the 26th CPSU Congress, are having no success in the face of the mounting intensity of anti-monopoly battles. The realities of the class struggle bespeak the growing polarisation of the social-political forces and accentuation of intrinsic contradictions of the world imperialist system, rather than any "cooperation" of labour and capital.

Here are some more figures whereby to judge the rising intensity of the proletariat's class struggles in the capitalist world.

The average annual number of strikes in Britain in the last quarter-century has reached 2,300 (as against 700 at the turn of the century and 900 in the inter-war period). In the United States, the average annual number of strikes has nearly doubled since the beginning of this century; it went up from 2,300 to 4,500 in the last 25 years. The average annual number of strikes in the whole capitalist world has increased more than six-fold during the same period. The average annual number of strikers more than trebled in Britain, increased more than 10-fold in France and 11-fold in Italy in the seventies (compared with the turn of the century) per thousand wage workers.

Important Shifts

It is the growing political colour and anti-monopoly thrust of large-scale industrial action that have been particularly important.

Among the issues that have appreciably gained in importance in the course of strike action have been those involving the struggle to win the right to work and to oppose wholesale layoffs, to change government investment policies, get factories and plants as well as some key industries democratically nationalised, etc. Hence, the increased role of mass industrial action in support of political demands, including general strikes, manifestations, token strikes, national days of action, etc. More than half the strikers have fought for political demands or have taken part in strikes assuming a political character in the context of the growing general crisis of capitalism.

It is noteworthy that the strike movement in the 1970s became increasingly politicised, notably in Italy and Spain.

In some years the number of people involved in political strikes (even according to incomplete statistics) surpassed that of people involved in economic strikes.

The trend for mass industrial action to become more politicised has been well in evidence in France, Britain, Japan, Australia, in a number of Latin American countries and elsewhere in the capitalist world.

The contradiction between monopolies and the large mass of the people has grown more acute as antagonism deepened between labour and capital in the imperialist countries. The accentuation of these contradictions and the expanding role of anti-monopoly action have been creating pre-conditions for the rising standard

of mass class consciousness and for a broader front of the proletariat's allies. With the contradictions of imperialism exacerbated, this offers more opportunities for the growing influence of the working class and its advanced organizations.

(EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, No. 10, March 1981. Abridged.)

CSO: 1812

INTERNATIONAL

'REACTIONARY' FORCES IN WEST ORGANIZE INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 12, 29 Mar-5 Apr 81 p 7

[Interview with Yevgeny Lyakhov, member of the Soviet Association of International Law, author of the book "Problems of Cooperation Among States in the Struggle Against International Terrorism," by Valentin Trunov: "Dialogue or Terrorism"]

[Text]

The problem of combatting terrorism has been discussed for many years in quite a few authoritative organizations, including the UN, where a special committee was set up expressly for the purpose. But the delegates from the various countries have not even been able to agree yet on what should be understood by the word "terrorism".

Q: Yet, there apparently must be criteria which would help define this concept clearly?

A: Yes, as I see it, there is a criterion — an act of international terrorism is always spear-headed against the normal, peaceful and stable course of political life.

Q: So what prevents all states from accepting this definition so that, at long last, an effective struggle against terrorism can be waged?

A: There is only one explanation: influential forces exist in the world which are interested in maintaining terrorism.

Q: But I don't suppose one would come across any politician today who would dare speak out in favour of terrorism.

A: True, yet the state of affairs is precisely as it is. Let me point to the 1978 resolution

adopted by the Israeli Knesset which called for the physical extermination of the Palestine Liberation Organization leaders. And how else are we to qualify the South African laws which permit recourse to terrorism both within the country and beyond it to suppress the struggle that the African people are waging for their rights?

And I can't avoid mention of the country which raised the latest clamour about "international terrorism" — the United States. What I am referring to in this context is the so-called mutual security law of 1951. It declares openly that terrorism is a lawful instrument of state policy. The law has not been repealed, and the United States has used it to the fullest for three decades. The examples of the Congo, Cuba, Chile, Angola, Iran and today Afghanistan and El Salvador prove it.

Q: What does Soviet law have to say about terrorism?

A: Our legislation has one article alluding to terrorism. It is Article 67 of the RSFSR Criminal Code. It establishes criminal liability for acts of terrorism against representatives of foreign countries.

Q: Has it ever been applied?

A: I do not know of a single instance where application of

this law has been necessary, even though terrorism has been my subject of study for 13 years. Would you like a practically humorous testimony? It is so irony of life, said The New York Times, but the only place an American Ambassador can feel safe is in the world's leading Communist capitals. The law, I would say, is basically preventive. We do everything we can to avert the "export" of terrorism to the territory of the Soviet Union.

Q: as Soviet official statements declare, the USSR cannot remain indifferent to acts of terrorism committed beyond its state borders.

A: Yes, the USSR is active in international organizations searching for effective methods of combatting terrorism, and has made its own proposals on the issue. One was submitted, for example, for consideration by the Belgrade Conference. The Soviet delegation proposed that additional measures be elaborated to guarantee the security of representatives and citizens of one state on the territory of another, as well as security measures when holding cultural, sports and other arrangements.

Q: One gets the impression that the organizers of the propaganda clamour in the White

House now realize themselves that they went too far in trying to link international terrorism to the "hand of Moscow". Their tune is now that they lack accurate information, and that the international connections of terrorist groups "must be studied".

A.: But we do have precise facts at our disposal. And they disclose that international terrorism is organized and directed by reactionary forces in the West, including the USA.

Q.: What facts are you referring to?

A.: US special services were directly involved in organizing attempts on the life of Fidel Castro. If I am to be precise, as far as we know, there have been 24 such attempts. They also "paid attention" to Patrice Lumumba, Gamal Abdel Nasser and other international political leaders.

Q.: If this is so, what did those who initiated the current "struggle against terrorism" campaign hope to do? Facts directly implicating the United States in terrorism are either already known or will be sooner or later.

A.: It is an attempt to appeal to the instincts, emotions and fear and abhorrence any normal person experiences when encountering crime. When equating terrorism with national liberation movement, the leader of the White House tried to channel all this sentiment against nations' just struggle for their rights and to justify, in such a way, their counteraction to progressive tendencies in the world.

Q.: What you want to say, then is that "combating terrorism" American style has no relation to terrorism whatsoever?

A.: No, it does relate to terrorism, and in a very direct way. Like Carter's "human rights" campaign, the current campaign is supposed to provide a semblance of justice to the methods of terror which the United States resorts to against political leaders and entire nations.

American interference extends to practically the entire world. But, first of all, terrorist methods are used against those who have recently won or are now fighting for the right to decide their own destiny themselves.

Q.: Even though the United Nations recognizes the right of all nations to self-determination and independence.

A.: Yes, and the special committee on international terrorism made the point in one of its working documents that the real expression of acts of terrorism are "acts committed by a state against a nation with the aim of suppressing its national liberation movement or of counteracting resistance offered against the aggressors."

Q.: And yet, despite the opinion of the world community, the United States has dared to call those taking part in national liberation movements terrorists!

A.: The thing is that the new US Administration counted on people's ignorance on the question, on the fact that years of propaganda had done its work, and that world public opinion was "quite ready" to swallow it.

Q.: Do you want to say that this campaign began a long time ago?

A.: The new US Administration did nothing original when it began combating "international terrorism". Furthermore, the move could have been expected. The brainwashing of

public opinion began long ago and included the citing of pseudojuridical arguments.

The so-called unificators — those who attended the international conferences on the unification of criminal law — had already tried to qualify mass revolutionary activities as "terrorism" back in the 1920s and 30s. The West resorted to the same policy at a later date: at their conferences in 1973, the US and Canadian associations of international law faced the question of equating participants in national liberation movements with terrorists.

And here is the most eloquent historical fact: during World War II, the next called the Resistance fighters "terrorists".

Q.: One more question — to do the job. How can we define, in the light of all above, the new American campaign of "struggle against terrorism"?

A.: We can define it as an attempt to legalize the illegal, as an attempt to obtain the green light to interfere in any affairs in any part of the world and, above all, in the internal affairs of the developing countries. This is extremely serious. In the long run, it boils down to the question of whether or not the Third World be sovereign and independent. The American campaign is spearheaded against it in the first place. I can define it as nothing less than claiming the right to indulge in global terrorism.

REGIONAL

BSSR GOSPLAN CHIEF ON IMPROVEMENTS IN REPUBLIC'S ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 1, Jan 81 p 6

[Article by V. Gvozdev, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Gosplan: "Using Accumulative Potential"]

[Text] The working people of Belorussia have been deeply affected by the greetings of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, who congratulated the Belorussian people on a great labor victory: in terms of rate of growth they have brought the total volume of industrial production up to the level specified by the Basic Directions in the Development of the National Economy for the Years 1976-1980, and they have done it ahead of schedule. They have produced the following amounts in excess of the five-year plan targets: 1.3 million tons of mineral fertilizers; 9,800 tractors; 2,300 trucks and 160 million rubles worth of instruments and automatic equipment. More than 300 million rubles worth of consumer goods above the targeted amounts will be produced.

As a result of the improved material and technical basis of agriculture and of the broader use of the achievements of science and successful experience, the average annual volume of gross production in the kolkhoz's and sovkhoz's of the republic increased 16.6 percent in comparison with the previous five-year plan. The average annual grain production increased 12 percent; meat production increased by 22 percent and milk by 19 percent. During the five-year period the population obtained about 21 million square meters of living space. In other words, every fifth resident of the republic improved his housing conditions. A number of cultural and recreational facilities were opened.

At the present time the working people of the republic are focusing their attention on a very important political document--the plan of the CC CPSU for the 26th party congress. Developed in accordance with the Leninist general policy of the CPSU, the Central Committee's plan represents a comprehensive, scientifically-based program for an important new stage in the creation of the material-technical basis of communism, in the perfection of social relations, in the formation of the new man and the development of the socialist way of life. Every one of its provisions is aimed at ensuring further improvement in the welfare of the people, as well as the growth of the economic and defense might of the Soviet Fatherland.

The Belorussian SSR will make a weighty contribution to this too. The volume of industrial production will increase by 26-29 percent. The plans call for further strengthening of the material and technical basis of agriculture as well as the degree of cooperation and specialization in it; the production of plant and animal food products will be increased as a result.

The draft of the Basic Directions sets as a goal the implementation of a set of measures to improve the economic mechanism in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan and to increase its effect on the work to improve effectiveness and quality. Our republic is accomplishing a great deal toward this end. Measures are being carried out to further improve management in various sectors of the economy, to improve building production and to carry out the transition to the two- and three-unit system of management.

It is specified that in the first year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan work will begin on the fulfillment of 58 republic-level scientific-technical and economic programs as well as six special purpose comprehensive scientific-technical programs which call for the realization of a system of measures to improve the quality of production, work and services, to reduce the use of manual labor in industry and construction and to reduce losses in agricultural production, etc.

At the same time it should be noted that, in our view, this work should be carried out more actively at all levels--from enterprises and associations to union ministries and agencies.

It cannot, for example, be considered satisfactory that up to the present time no deadlines have been set for the transition by union and union-republic ministries and agencies to the normative method of planning wages or that deadlines have not been set for the transition to this indicator by the republic ministries and agencies. The same situation exists with regard to the use of the normative method of profit distribution. In our republic all industrial union-republic ministries and agencies have operated for a number of years under the system of self-financing, and they are almost prepared for the normative method of profit distribution to be used in planning. However, the appropriate union ministries are not manifesting the necessary initiative on this issue.

On another issue. The republic's associations and enterprises have finished compiling passports containing data which are used in practical work. For more complete accounting and better use of technical-economic indicators in planning for entire industries it would be wise to compile passports for these industries on the basis of the data from the passports of associations and enterprises. In our view, this should be taken into account in the new five-year plan.

I would like to make the following proposal. In connection with the union-wide comprehensive program for the development of mechanization and automation of lifting-transporting, loading-unloading and warehouse work in the years 1981-1985, a single all-union center should be entrusted with the implementation of a single technical policy in this area, while the design and production of lifting-transporting equipment and of a series of machines for this purpose, including simultaneous fulfillment of loading-unloading and associated operations,

should be concentrated in one industry or made into a separate sub-industry, which would include the appropriate enterprises of the machine building ministries. It is clear that substantial significance should be attached to the solution of this problem in the CC CPSU plan for the 26th party congress.

The task set before the Soviet people in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan is to carry out at all levels of economic activity a system of measures aimed at fuller utilization of all types of resources. Significant work on the rational utilization of material resources is being conducted in our republic.

Last year alone goods worth 31.6 million rubles were produced from secondary materials at the Bobruysk, Borisov and Gomel' combines of Belkoopsoyuz /Cooperative Union of the Belorussian SSR/.

Enterprises of the republic's Ministry of Light Industry have organized for the recovery of production wastes 66 consumer goods units which in 1979 produced more than 400 types of goods worth more than 19 million rubles.

However, throughout the republic as a whole secondary material resources are still not adequately utilized. For example, economists estimate that every year about 700,000 tons of waste, including shavings and cuttings, are formed after the production of rolled products from ferrous metals at the republic's enterprises. The republic lacks the facilities for sorting the metal wastes, and this is one reason for their non-rational use. Calculations show that preliminary sorting and recovery of lump metal wastes on site could without additional capital investment bring the utilization factor for these metals up to 40 percent and reduce transportation costs by the same amount. For now, however, the consumer goods units which exist at a number of enterprises do not have the capability to recover even their own wastes. In our view, there is now a need for large-scale machine building enterprises to create units for collecting, sorting and final processing when necessary to achieve marketable form. Targets must be established for the output of products from metal wastes, and if they cannot be used by the unit which produced them, targets should be established for their transfer to other enterprises and organizations.

The hundreds of thousands of tons of production wastes created by the republic's chemical industry enterprises are also a cause of particular concern. A significant portion of these wastes do not find any practical application; they are stored or destroyed. For example, the Beloruskaliy Production Association has already accumulated hundreds of thousands of tons of waste salts and sludge from enriching factories. At present they occupy about 500 hectares of arable land.

In our view, the newly created Ministry for the Production of Mineral Fertilizers should speed up its work on the solution of these problems; in particular, it should test on a large scale a method developed by the Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry of the Belorussian Academy of Sciences and the Belorussian branch of the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Halurgy together with the Beloruskaliy Association for obtaining slowly dissolving calcium fertilizers from clay sediment and cyclone dust. If positive results

are obtained, the production of granulated fertilizers of this kind can be brought up to 700,000 tons per year, and this would free a significant area from slag heaps.

In this connection there is another question which should be examined. At the present time many industries have not established any statistical accounting concerning the presence of wastes. For this reason the introduction of a single state statistical accounting would create a complete picture for all types of secondary resources and would serve as valuable initial information for planning and economic organs which are working out plans for the distribution and use of raw and secondary materials.

The labor collectives of Belorussia have accumulated valuable experience in the solution of economic problems. And we are striving, of course, to consolidate this experience, to build on what has been achieved and to correct those inadequacies which exist in our work. The working people of Belorussia will do everything possible to greet in worthy fashion the 26th CPSU Congress and to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the magnificent plans of communist creation.

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REGIONAL

YAGHNOBI MINORITY LIVES IN TAJIKISTAN

Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 9, 23 Feb 81 p 22

[Article by An. Belogorskiy: "A Linguistic Miracle"]

[Text] There is an entire group of languages which scholars call "silent" or "dead." It is possible to read and translate what is written in them but alas, time has forever buried the original sound of many ancient modes of speech. The matter is even more complex with peoples who had no written language. From accidentally preserved scraps of texts written and, as a rule, coming to us in severely distorted transcriptions, it is possible to obtain only an approximate idea of the pronunciation of certain words. How surprised you would be to happen to meet a man today who spoke, let's say, Etruscan. Well, it turns out that people have been preserved on the earth who speak a language which disappeared, so the scholars thought, many years ago.

In the inaccessible mountain regions of Tajikistan on the banks of the river Yagnobi live the Yagnobians, an amazing people with a very small population. At the end of the last century there was only a total of about 1,500 of them and today, twice that number. As ethnographers have established, these are direct descendents of the ancient Sogdians who populated Northern Tajikistan and Central Uzbekistan from the beginning of the first millennium A.D. through the seventh to eighth centuries. Various tribes of an early middle century state, Sogd or Sogdiana, were called Sogdians. Their direct descendents, the Yagnobi, preserved to our time not only the ancient traditions and ceremonies, but the language as well. How could this linguistic miracle of the twentieth century remain intact? How did the descendents of those who never lived in Penjikent, the capital of ancient Sogd, turn up in these places?

From ancient times the inhabitants of Penjikent honored the remains of a village and a ruined fortress near them called Kala and Mug, which in translation means "Lock to the Mountain of Mug." Then one day a shepherd, Dzhor Ali, found a wicker basket in the ancient rocks and in it was a sheet of silky paper with undecipherable writings. This secret cache was sent to oriental specialists in Dushanbe. They discovered a cursive text in an ancient language on the paper.

The shepherd's finding turned out to be a sensational discovery; a literary text of the ancient inhabitants of Sogd was discovered for the first time. Later an

archeological expedition found approximately 18 of the most valuable documents. A large part of them were written in the ancient Sogdian language and one in an Arabic language.

The deciphered manuscripts contained priceless material on the history of the last period of the struggle of the legendary people with the Arab conquerors at the beginning of the eighth century. One of the documents reported the details of a tragic episode of a battle by the Sogdians under the leadership of the Penjikent ruler Divashticha. Pressed by the superior forces of the enemy, the inhabitants of Penjikent and the surrounding villages abandoned their native lands and fled far into the mountains to related tribes.

It is apparent that one such group, having crossed the passes and penetrated the barely noticeable paths along the canyons of the Fandar'i and the Yaghnobi, settled in a narrow strip of fertile soil between the steep slopes of the crests and the riverside precipices. For many centuries the Yaghnobi lived in almost complete isolation from the rest of the world. Only a few dare-devils ventured on dangerous travels into the valleys. Even strangers from different oases seldom penetrated the upper reaches of the Yaghnobi.

Peoples replaced peoples. The Sogdians disappeared and the Tajiks, the Uzbeks, the Kirghiz and the Turkmen were formed, while the direct descendents of the ancient Sogdian tribes, the heirs to their language and culture, continued to live in the inaccessible upper reaches of the Yaghnobi.

With the arrival of the Soviet regime, communication between Yaghnobi and the other regions of Tajikistan became more accessible. Many Yaghnobi resettled in the valleys. The unusual people became a research object for the scholars. Linguists, ethnographers, archeologists and art scholars for the first time had the opportunity of studying the dialects of one of the oldest languages in the world.

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REGIONAL

KIRGHIZ PARTY DAILY SOLICITS READERS' OPINIONS

Frunze SOVETNIK QIRGHIZSTAN in Kirghiz 7 Jan 81 p 4

[Unsigned article: "Our Questionnaire"]

[Text] Dear readers! The tenth Five-Year Plan is over. After having summed it up, our people have made a great effort to enter into the next stage--the eleventh Five-Year Plan--with hope. Now everywhere heated activity and a powerful movement have gathered force to go to the great forum of communists--the 26th Congress of the CPSU--with political and work victories.

In fulfilling the great duties placed before the workers of the republic, SOVETNIK QIRGHIZSTAN, in its turn, has participated in this movement and now intends to participate even more. The basic reason for our turning to you today and publishing a questionnaire and asking you to answer these questions is to determine the level of the organizational, propaganda and educational work conducted by our newspaper, and improvements that can be made in it. With this objective, we submit to you the questions below:

1. Write and tell us about materials from which you have learned or which left a deep impression on you when reading SOVETNIK QIRGHIZSTAN in 1980.
2. Are you satisfied with the level and content of the articles published about progressive experiments, good initiatives, innovations and "roundtable" meetings?
3. What ideas do you have about changing the content or type of materials published in a critical or self-critical context?
4. Which questions strike the eye on education, training, way of life and serving the people, and what proposals or wishes do you have on these?
5. When you read the newspaper, what wishes or criticisms do you have about the different sections?
6. What would you add to the rubrics and themes used by the editors at the present time?
7. What questions do you have about raising the economy or culture of the republic in 1981?

8. On your weekends, or evenings spent in the family circle--in short, in your spare time--what kind of materials do you expect in reading our newspaper?

9. Please tell us what type of articles, letters, news and materials you want from our newspaper in the first year of the eleventh Five-Year Plan.

If you write and send us the answers to these questions, and pose different or supplementary questions, you will aid us considerably in our work.

Our address: Frunze city--13, index 720013 Kirov St., 193 SOVETNIK QIRGHIZSTAN newspaper editorial board.

9676

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REGIONAL

FINAL VOLUME OF 'THE HISTORY OF UZBEK LITERATURE' PUBLISHED

Tashkent: OZBEKISTAN MADANIYATI in Uzbek 20 Jan 81 p 4

[Article by M. Alimav: "Conference on 'The History of Uzbek Literature'"]

[Text] The last volume of the five volume "History of Uzbek Literature" was delivered to readers in 1980. Our great literary heritage, from the most ancient stories and written monuments up to the Great October Socialist Revolution, is the object of scholarly investigation in this history. Research workers of the A.S. Pushkin emeni Language and Literature Institute and Manuscript Institute of the Uzbekistan SSR Academy of Sciences and teachers of republic higher educational institutions participated in the creation of this basic work.

A conference was recently convened on the work with the participation of republic research and literary figures at the A.S. Pushkin emeni Language and Literature Institute. The conference was opened with a welcoming speech by Vahid Zahidav, academician of the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences. He pointed out and emphasized the fact that the writing of the multi-volume work was a happy event not only for Uzbek literary criticism but also for Uzbek culture. He noted especially that the teachings of V.I. Lenin on national culture and cultural heritage had been strictly observed in bringing the history into being as the fruit of the scientific and creative efforts of generations of Uzbek literary critics.

A. Hayitmetav, head of the Uzbek Literature History Section of the A.S. Pushkin emeni Language and Literature Institute of the Uzbekistan SSR Academy of Sciences and doctor of philological sciences, remarked on principles of periodization in the "History of Uzbek Literature." He spoke about the positive influence that the four volume "Chrestomathy of Uzbek Literature," published a few years ago, the lessons on Uzbek literary history prepared by N. Mallaev, V. Abdullaev and Gh. Karimav and other research had had on the writing of the five volume history.

A. Haimtmetav made notice of press reviews of the "History of Uzbek Literature" and spoke about taking deficiencies noted in the reviews into consideration in future research and the fact that preparations were now being made to publish a two volume Russian language "History of Uzbek Literature."

S. Mirvaliev, doctor of philological sciences, while acknowledging the honest and painstaking work of the authors of the "History of Uzbek Literature," pointed out factual and typographical errors found in some volumes. In his view the pages on Nishatiy in volume III and the chapters on the literary environment in Bukhara and Khorezm in volume IV were not clear. Argumentation was insufficient in the work of some authors.

The five volume "History of Uzbek Literature" is, in the view of Ghulam Karimav, head of the Uzbek Literature History Seminar of the Tashkent State University, a major milestone in the development of Uzbek literary criticism. Proper periodization, from a scientific point of view, has assisted, in his view, in the systemization of a rich literary heritage and in determining laws. He saw statement and resolution of the problem of creative method as a positive quality of the research.

According to Ghulam Karimav, Russian scholars such as V. Zhirmunskiy, E. Bertel's and N. Konrad have come out in favor of a renaissance era in Uzbek literature but nothing whatever is said about this in the "History of Uzbek Literature." The speaker said that it is necessary to speak of a revolutionary literature in discussing literary processes during the years 1905-1917.

The author Mirmuhsin, chief editor of the magazine SHARQ YULDUZI, congratulated Uzbek literary critics on the creation of the five volume "History of Uzbek Literature." He called upon them for creative activism and mercilessness against falsifiers of Uzbek literary history and unscientific conceptions. He said that SHARQ YULDUZI was planning to carry out a number of measures in this area.

Asqar Zunnunav, doctor of pedagogical sciences, spoke of the influence of research upon Uzbek literary history on methods for teaching literature in higher educational institutions. Professor N. Mallaev, head of the Seminar for the Literature of the Peoples of the USSR of the Nizamiy emeni Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute, noted the positive influence of the social sciences, philosophy and history and of work done in the area of artistic criticism in bringing into being the "History of Uzbek Literature." He stated that the European Renaissance, as such, had had no influence upon happenings in oriental literature, Uzbek literature in particular. He also pointed out the fact that there was no coordination between some chapters, deficiencies of fact and the existence of textual deficiencies.

H. Hamidiy, docent of the Uzbek Literature Seminar of the Nizamiy emeni Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute, U. Toychiev, head research worker of the A.S. Pushkin emeni Language and Literature Institute, H. Muhammadkhojaev, docent of the Uzbek Literature History Seminar at the Tashkent State University. G. Ghanikhoev, head research worker of the Manuscript Institute, and T. Mirzaev, head of the Folklore Section of the A.S. Pushkin emeni Language and Literature Institute also expressed their views and reflections of the "History of Uzbek Literature."

A. Hayitemetav, who spoke last at the conference, expressed his thanks for the criticism.

Academician Vahid Zahidav summed up the conference and spoke on future tasks for Uzbek literary critics.

11433

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REGIONAL

BIO-BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REGISTER OF TURKMEN WRITERS PUBLISHED

Ashkhabad EDEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 21 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by Ata Abdyev: "A Bibliographical Register"]

[Text] Recently, "Kniga" press of Moscow published a bibliographical register called "Turkmen Literature" with a press run of 14,000. Marina Agaeva, bibliographer at the Karl Marx Turkmen State Library of Turkmenistan, prepared this register. A.A. Kunina, worker at the V.I. Lenin State Library of the USSR, and O.D. Kuz'min, Candidate of Philological Sciences, were the editors. Among the rich materials in the book, we are fully convinced of the great mastery of Turkmen writers and poets in different genres. In the register, photographs, biographies and written samples of forty-three writers and poets are given, and their tireless labor, their work for society and the masses and their multifaceted, growing creativity is demonstrated clearly. Materials on the lives and creativity behind the works of the writers are given.

Materials in the register are fundamentally divided into two sections: "Turkmen literature prior to the October Revolution" and "Turkmen Soviet Literature."

In the first section much information is given on the classical poets of the Turkmen people--Magtymguly, Kemine, Seydi, Zelili and Mataji. The creativity of our classical poets illuminates all sides of the life of the people in Turkmen literature like the flow of a river. When reading the register we can understand the enormity of the task which the writer-translators A. Tarkovskiy, G. Shengeli, N. Grebnev, N. Vol'pin, T. Kalyakina and others completed in bringing the works of Turkmen classical poets to the all-Union reader.

The second part of the bibliographical register is devoted to Turkmen Soviet literature. This section begins with the proclaimers of the Great October revolution-poets like Mollamurt, Ata Salykh, Durdy Gylych. They are people's poets who did great work with their verses in strengthening the Soviet government in Turkmenistan. In the register information is given on the creativity of Berdi Kerbabaev, Khydyr Deryaev, Beki Seytakov, Ata Govshudov, Nurmyrat Sarykhanov, Aman Kekilov and others who did great work for the development of Turkmen Soviet literature, and selections of their work in various genres are included. In this register there is also material devoted to the creative work of Annaberdi Agabaev, Gurbannazar Azizov, Tirkish Jumageldiev and Italmaz Nuryev.

At the end of the bibliographical register are the names of anthologies of Turkmen literature, collections and books on the science of studying literature. Short ideas about each of them are given.

There is a thematic index of the work to simplify the use of this valuable handbook. Above all, readers can find essays written on all kinds of topics. For example, one could point to "The communist image in Turkmen literature," "Lenin's image in Turkmen literature," "the friendship of USSR peoples," "the image of women," "historical novels, narratives, poems, stories," "satire and humor," "verses on love and friendship" and others. It is very welcome to find the requisite literature on such themes. Also, bibliographical registers and lists done in the past on Turkmen literature are included. Among them are the registers of I. Startsev, Juma Seyitnyyazov and Ashyr Seyidov.

Finally, we should note some shortcomings in Marina Agaeva's bibliographical register.

The work done is great. But Turkmen writers and poets like Khajy Ysmayylov, Garaja Burunov, Pomma Nurberdiev, Agakhan Durdyev, Kayum Tangrygulyev, Kakaly Berdiev, Bayram Gurbanov, Yagayr Pirgulyev, Bayram Jutdiev and others are not included. As for those writers and poets included in the bibliographical register, this valuable handbook should gratify the hearts of the readers.

Another point is that the biographies of some of the writers and poets included in the register are very short and their creative work has not been completely included. Also, it is a pity that the press run is so small. In the future such valuable bibliographies should not only be published in Russian in Moscow; if the "Turkmenistan" press printed it in Turkmen, literature lovers would appreciate it.

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